ABSTRACT

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A process for curing a natural or synthetic rubber includes the measuring of curing

conditions by dielectric or impedance means to produce a process curve (impedance

property data versus time) followed by analyzing the process curve with a software

algorithm which defines and statistically quantifies the correlation between the process

curve and the desired part properties. The correlation relationship is applied in real time

to end the curing process at the optimum time and to produce rubber parts of uniform

quality and with reduced process cycle time.

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